TABLE 2.—*Monthly and annual precipitation departures, 1926*

District	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Accumulated departures for the year
New England	−0.7	+0.7	−1.1	−0.7	−1.0	−0.7	−0.5	−0.4	−1.3	+1.7	+0.9	−0.5	−3.6
Middle Atlantic	±0.0	+0.5	−1.5	−1.2	−1.3	−1.4	+0.2	+1.2	−0.2	+0.1	+1.1	+0.4	−2.1
South Atlantic	+2.0	−0.6	+0.2	−1.0	−2.0	+0.5	−0.4	−2.2	−2.1	−2.1	+0.3	−1.4	−8.8
Florida Peninsula	+2.5	−1.9	−0.2	−0.7	−0.2	−2.0	+2.0	+4.4	−1.0	+0.4	−0.9	−1.5	+0.9
East Gulf	+2.7	−2.5	+0.9	−1.2	−0.2	−0.4	−0.1	+1.6	+1.1	−0.5	+1.0	+0.3	+2.7
West Gulf	+0.4	−1.7	+2.6	+0.7	+0.1	−0.8	+0.6	−0.9	−1.4	+1.0	−1.5	+2.3	+1.4
Ohio Valley and Tennessee	−0.1	−0.6	−1.3	−0.9	−1.4	−1.6	+0.3	+2.5	+1.8	+1.8	−0.4	+2.0	+2.1
Lower Lakes	−0.5	+0.1	−0.4	+1.2	−1.8	−0.3	−1.0	+2.0	+2.8	+1.8	±0.0	−0.6	+3.3
Upper Lakes	−0.8	+0.4	+0.3	−0.7	−0.8	+0.1	−0.4	−0.2	+1.3	+0.2	+1.5	−0.3	+0.6
North Dakota	−0.1	−0.2	−0.6	−1.6	−0.6	−1.8	−0.7	−0.8	+1.5	−0.2	±0.0	±0.0	−5.1
Upper Mississippi Valley	−0.4	−0.2	−0.4	−0.7	−1.6	−0.6	−0.1	+0.9	+5.0	+0.1	+1.1	−0.3	+2.8
Missouri Valley	+0.4	−0.2	−0.7	−1.7	−1.4	−1.8	−1.0	+0.4	+3.6	+0.7	+0.5	−0.1	−1.3
Northern slope	−0.2	−0.3	−0.6	−1.0	±0.0	±0.0	−0.1	+0.5	+0.3	−0.3	+0.3	−0.2	−1.6
Middle slope	+0.2	−0.3	+0.2	−0.6	−1.8	−0.8	+0.3	−1.0	+2.1	+0.3	−0.1	+0.5	−1.0
Southern slope	+0.2	−0.8	+1.2	+1.1	−0.8	+0.8	−0.1	−1.4	+0.2	+1.0	−0.3	+1.7	+2.8
Southern Plateau	−0.2	−0.5	+0.4	+0.8	+0.5	−0.2	−0.1	−0.3	+0.9	±0.0	+0.4	+1.3	+3.0
Middle Plateau	−0.4	+0.1	−0.6	+0.3	−0.3	−0.3	±0.0	−0.2	−0.4	−0.5	+0.5	+0.1	−1.7
Northern Plateau	−0.5	+0.4	−0.8	−0.6	−0.8	−0.2	−0.2	+0.9	+0.2	−0.1	+1.6	−0.1	−0.2
North Pacific	−1.4	+0.7	−3.1	−1.8	+1.1	−1.5	−0.5	+1.1	−0.8	+1.1	+0.7	−1.1	−5.5
Middle Pacific	+0.1	+1.6	−3.8	+1.4	−0.6	−0.4	±0.0	+0.2	−0.5	+0.3	+4.2	−1.8	+0.8
South Pacific	−0.8	+0.9	−2.3	+4.2	−0.5	−0.1	±0.0	±0.0	−0.2	−0.4	+2.5	−0.4	+2.9
UNITED STATES	+0.1	−0.1	−0.6	−0.2	−0.7	−0.6	−0.1	+0.4	+0.6	+0.3	+0.6	±0.0	−0.3

NOTES, ABSTRACTS, AND REVIEWS

C. G. ABBOT ON MONTEZUMA PYRHELIOMETRY[1]

Doctor Abbot has kindly consented to the advance publication by the Weather Bureau of the results of pyrheliometric observations made at Montezuma, Chile, from August 3, 1920, to April 30, 1926.

This advance publication is made in order that these important direct data of solar radiation may be available for study by meteorologists and other scientists at the earliest practicable moment. The 2½ pages of text recite simply the means that were taken to secure accuracy in the observations and the tabulation. The 12 pages of data are not discussed. This supplement, owing to the very technical character of the material presented, is not for general free distribution to the public, but copies may be had by students and others who wish to study the data on application to the Chief of the Weather Bureau.—*A. J. H.*

W. PEPPLER "ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE FOEHN WIND UPON THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE ALPINE FORELAND"

551.55 (494)

In a note on this subject (Met. Zeit., October, 1926, p. 374) it is shown that at some distance from the Alps the foehn has already lost most of its effectiveness at the surface, but is still very important aloft. The diminishing effect at the surface with increasing distance from the Alps is shown by the considerably greater frequency of the foehn at Bregenz at the southeast end of Lake Constance, where the northward opening Rhine Valley forms the channel for an important flow of foehn winds, than at Friedrichshafen on the north shore of the lake, where well-marked foehns occur only five times a year at the most.

An analysis of 69 cable-balloon ascents at Friedrichshafen, made when anticyclonic, cold-air masses lay at the surface, showed with few exceptions the existence of a warm foehn wind aloft overriding the cold lower stratum. For 52 such occasions the mean departure of temperature from the normal at given elevations (above sea level) were as follows:

Below 400 m.	500 m.	1,000 m.	
2.3° C.	3.1°	5.1°	(max. departure).

Above 1,000 m. the departures declined to 2° at 3,000 m. (28 observations). This places the maximum departure at 600 m. above the surface of Lake Constance.

It is pointed out that this overrunning foehn should show an ameliorating effect on climate at elevations of some 600–800 m. in the Alpine foothills and even in the southern Black Forest; in this connection E. Wimmer is quoted as ascribing to the foehn the especially vigorous growth of the copper beech at these altitudes in the Feldberg area.

The importance of the Alps as a barrier to the southward escape of cold-air masses, and hence as a primary cause of the failure of the foehn to be felt at the lower elevations far north of the mountains, is emphasized. The consequence is that the cold-air masses exert a compensating influence which more than offsets the tendency of the foehn to raise the mean temperatures at low elevations.—*B. M. V.*

RETIREMENT OF DOCTOR DORNO

Dr. C. Dorno has sent word that on October 1, 1926, he resigned the directorship of the Physical-Meteorological Observatory at Davos. He founded the observatory and brought it to a position of unique eminence in its field.

His successor is Dr. F. Lindholm, who was long associated with the elder Ångström and who, previous to his present appointment, was State meteorologist in charge of the forecast division of the Swedish meteorological office.—*B. M. V.*

[1] Abbot, C. G., Montezuma Pyrheliometry, MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW SUPPLEMENT No. 27, Washington, D. C., December, 1926.